



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report of Committee on "Indeterminate Sentence, Release on Parole and Pardon," Edward Lindsey, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.

#### DISCUSSION

#### THIRD SESSION

Tuesday, September 4th, 2. P. M., in Town Hall.

Report of Committee on "Criminal Statistics," John Koren, of Massachusetts, Chairman.

Report of Committee on "Teaching of Criminalistics in Universities and Colleges," Robert H. Gault, of Illinois, Chairman.

Report of Committee on "State Societies and New Memberships," Harry V. Osborne, of New Jersey, Chairman.

Report of Committee on "Promotion of Institute Measures," Frederic B. Crossley, of Illinois, Chairman. Discussion.

Report of Committee on "Publications," Robert H. Gault, of Illinois, Chairman.

Report of Committee on "Nominations." Election of Officers. Unfinished Business. New Business.

---

#### THE NEW YORK PSYCHIATRICAL SOCIETY *RE* CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS

---

Resolutions adopted by the New York Psychiatric Society on December 6, 1916, are published at p. 266. All students of psychology unquestioningly agree that in making their diagnoses they are liable to error. In this respect they are in the same class with psychiatrists and specialists in nervous disease. All reputable students of psychology, furthermore, agree that before their diagnoses may be considered as final they must have taken account of "somatic retardation, physical anomalies, and neural defects or diseases." Such students need no warning on these points and none are so clearly aware as they themselves are of the shortcomings of "testers," or so-called "clinical psychologists" who have enjoyed six weeks of training.

In our observation psychologists without medical training who practice regularly or occasionally in the courts, prisons, or in the schools are eager to co-operate with the medical profession. But the pity of it is that in many instances the medical men who are available for assistance at critical junctures are grossly ignorant at the very points at which their knowledge should be most useful to the psychologist, namely, in regard to the normal functions and the diseases of the brain and the nervous system in general. Thus sin may be

imputed to the psychologist that does not belong to him alone.

The article by Mr. E. A. Doll in the present number is an excellent setting forth of the scientific aims and ideals of the "psychological profession."

ROBERT H. GAULT.

---

#### MONOGRAPH NO. 3

---

We are glad to announce that Criminal Science Monograph No. 3, supplement to this JOURNAL, will be ready from the press of Little Brown & Co. about the end of September. It will be a volume of upwards of 325 pages entitled, "The Unmarried Mother." The author is Percy G. Kammerer of Boston. There will be an introduction by Dr. William Healy, Director of the Judge Baker Foundation of Boston, formerly of Chicago. No book on this subject has been published in our country for twenty years. For this reason and because of its quality, Mr. Kammerer's book will find an eager reception.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

---

#### PRISON RIOT IN ILLINOIS

---

Within the week beginning on June 3 disgraceful riots occurred in the state prison at Joliet, Illinois. So formidable was the outbreak that a body of state militia encamped in the vicinity of the city had to be summoned to aid the prison authorities to restore order and to quench the fires that were soon raging in various quarters of the prison.

Certain Chicago papers attributed the disturbance to the "honor system" in particular and in general to "sentimentality" in the treatment of criminals. This "sentimentality" is alleged to have expressed itself with especial virulence in the form of letters addressed to the prisoners by a group of women who are members of a league that devotes itself in part to alleviating in this manner the tedium of the convict's life behind the walls. These letters had been allowed to pass freely to the prisoners, but now the prison authorities cut off the supply, and the riot followed apace.

In the first place it is footless to attribute this affair to the honor system for the obvious reason that there never has been such a system in vogue at Joliet in the sense in which the phrase "honor system" has gained currency in the course of the last few years. Of course, there were "trusties" within the walls—there have probably been